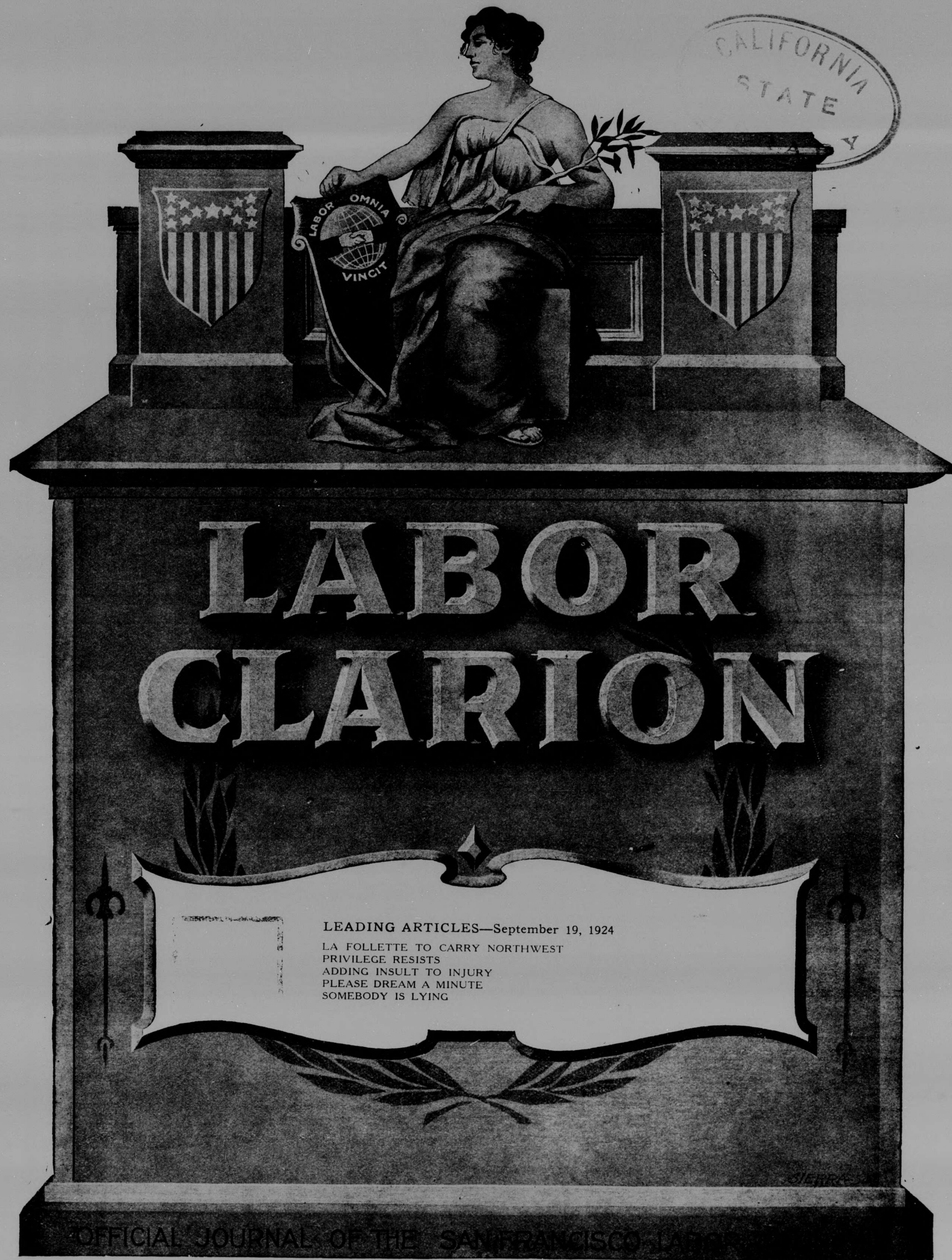


Cal



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Casino Theatre, Mason and Ellis
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 41—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 589 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section Women's Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1924

No. 34

:-:

La Follette to Carry Northwest

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(By International Labor News Service.)

Senator Edwin F. Ladd, who has returned to Washington from an automobile trip to North Dakota, in the course of which he talked with people all along the way, declares that the Northwest will give its electoral votes to the La Follette-Wheeler ticket.

"Those standpat political optimists who are shouting from the housetops their claims of victory in the Northwest and making their professional claims to a coming victory for their candidates, might just as well save their energy in so far as the Northwest is concerned," Senator Ladd told International Labor News Service. He continued:

"Neither of the two old parties need expect any great showing of popular approval in the Northwest at the coming election. For the past month I have been in personal touch with the people of that section and know that they are tired of the manner in which old-line party leaders do things. Of course, professional political claimants know this, too, and their loud boasts are made for consumption outside of the Northwest. It is an old-time trick of the antedated politician who clings to the theory that he who shouts the loudest will attract the most votes.

La Follette Valued for Keeping Word.

"The people of the Northwest have been 'fed-up' on shouting, and have learned to value the man who suits action to words. Such a man they know Robert M. La Follette to be, and that is the principal reason why the Northwest will give its electoral votes to Senator La Follette. 'Fighting Bob' will carry the Northwest 'hands down' against all comers.

"The record of Senator La Follette in state and nation makes him the logical candidate for President of the United States. His experience, his character, his courage, his record in constructive legislation and administrative ability meet the requirements for leadership, such as present conditions demand.

Special Interests Thwart People.

"We have reached a point in American history where popular government is being thwarted and progressive legislation strangled by the special interests which control party organizations and through this control of the machinery of government dictate the nominations and platforms, elect administrations, legislators, representatives in Congress, United States Senators and control cabinet officers.

"Under present conditions legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated. This is evidenced by the long struggle to secure laws partially effective for the control of railway rates and service, the revision of the tariff of the producer and the consumer, statutes dealing with trusts and combinations based on sound principles and applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions.

Wheeler Adds Strength to Ticket.

"The Northwest is delighted over the association of Senator Wheeler with Senator La Follette in this campaign and Wheeler has added a vast amount of strength to the Independent ticket. Too much cannot be said for the courage, ability, manliness and cleanliness of Senator Wheeler.

"There are many political wisecracks who will

commit the folly of underestimating the La Follette-Wheeler strength in this campaign because their strength will be augmented by the quiet, sullen strength of that great mass of quiet voters, who will say but little, but will be a power at the polls. The La Follette-Wheeler record has struck a responsive chord in their hearts. They have appraised sincerity and they have discounted mere talk.

"The November results will surprise a great many of the old politicians. Standpatters and exploiters must learn that Lincoln never uttered a truer saying than that 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.'"

INJUNCTION AGAINST CHICAGO UNIONS

The temporary injunction obtained by the firm of which Roy O. West, secretary of the Republican National Committee and attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a member, against five Chicago building trades unions, is without precedent in the United States. The temporary restraining order was issued by Judge James H. Wilkerson of the Federal District Court here. An appeal has been taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a hearing on the case will be had at the October term of the latter court.

Judge Wilkerson, it will be recalled, is the much advertised "injunction judge" who was appointed to the federal bench during the early part of the term of Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General of the United States, and who later, at the behest of Daugherty, issued the notorious injunction against the railroad shop crafts unions.

The injunction as issued by Judge Wilkerson is directly contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of Illinois and of the courts of practically every other state in the Union. It strikes at the very heart of organized labor in that it restrains union workmen from quitting work when non-union men come on the job. If such an injunction should be held to be good law, then practically every principle of organized labor is subject to attack on the same ground.

The bill of complaint did not charge any acts of violence or threats of violence, or injury to persons or property. The substance of the charge was that the union electricians would walk off of the job when the Western Union's non-union electricians came on the job, and that in one instance the seven or eight other trades also quit work for one day.

The real point in contest was whether or not the court should restrain the unions from enforcing their long-established policy, that they would not work alongside of non-union men in the same trade. The court entered an injunction restraining them from violence, threats of violence, damage to property, interference with business, and similar matters concerning which there was no charge whatever in the bill of complaint that such acts had been committed.

There were some affidavits presented that in some half dozen instances running over a period of two years, there had been some slight damage

to the company's property, but no one knew who had done this damage. Only two trifling instances had occurred during the past ten months, but the bill of complaint did not make any charge of such acts whatever.

Hope Thompson, who has been attorney for the Chicago carpenter local unions for the last ten years, and who at present is an independent candidate for state's attorney of Cook County, is handling the case for the unions involved.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

At the recent convention of the International Typographical Union held in Toronto, Canada, an amendment was offered to the laws of that organization which would provide that:

"No delegate shall be entitled to a seat in the convention whose wearing apparel does not bear at least eight union labels."

As is necessary under the rules this proposition was referred to the Committee on Laws which reported out a substitute reading as follows:

"No member of a subordinate union shall be eligible to election as delegate whose wearing apparel does not bear at least five union labels."

The substitute of the committee was adopted. In speaking upon this proposition before the convention Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who is President of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, had the following to say:

"I arise to support the report of the committee on laws. I am surprised that in a convention that has two propositions before it asking the executive council to finance label campaigns, there should be any word said against any proposition that looks for the furtherance of the use of the union label.

"We expect to do considerable organization work in the near future. We must do considerable organization work in fact, and one of the best methods of organizing that we have, that which is the closest to us, and most effective, is to have business houses demand the use of the union label on their printing. We always demand that every labor organization use our union label on its printing. If they did not use it we would certainly make an awful kick, even carrying it to the American Federation of Labor, to see that the label was used. That being true, should we not support the other organizations in the use of their labels?

"It has been said that you should not force members of an organization to do things of this kind. I say that the union label is one of the best weapons that organized labor has to compel employers to run union establishments. If the members of labor organizations would not spend any of their union-earned money for any goods except those that bore the union label, we would have mighty little trouble in settling wage scales and getting union conditions.

"If the members of labor organizations will not exert their minds enough to realize what is for their own benefit, then we must go as far as we can to force them to do so for the benefit of organized labor generally. Once more I say that I rise to support the report of the committee on laws."

PRIVILEGE RESISTS.

Whenever the workers challenge wrong, they must expect opposition by every power at the command of wrong.

Privilege never surrenders voluntarily. It is now running true to form in its opposition to the Federal child labor amendment.

In its frenzy at labor's political activity it exhibits the same fear of losing favors that have no place in a government based on popular rule.

The history of privilege is a record of opposition to social advance.

It has contested every inch in the people's upward march. It has been silent before corruption in high places and in the exploitation and ruin of our natural resources.

It has resisted compensation laws, child labor laws, educational proposals and acts to protect life and limb. It strives to shackle workers to their employment and to fasten compulsory arbitration on those who toil.

It has denounced the initiative, referendum and recall as a violation of the spirit of our institutions. It took the same position toward the proposal that the United States Senators be elected by popular vote.

In not a single instance has it aided the passage of social legislation or advanced the cause of political democracy.

No one need be alarmed at the frenzy and the shouts of this element. Instead, these alarms should be considered encouraging signs. They indicate that the people are uniting their forces for another advance, which privilege would again check.

Let the workers keep in mind that every industrial and political gain has been made despite protests they again hear.

There is nothing sacred in man-made institutions. The people made the constitution, and who has the right to say they may not amend it?

And neither are the courts immune from intelligent, constructive criticism. They, too, were created by the people. They are composed of human beings—too often, very ordinary human beings.

Many learned members of the judiciary join with criticism of the courts.

Opposition to the Federal child labor amendment is partly a fear of loss of profits, but also because privilege opposes any change that is not beneficial to it.

Privilege can not twist and warp that amendment to its advantage, as is the case with other amendments.

It opposes this amendment for the further reason that adoption would encourage the people to adjust their organic law to the industrial and political age.

Privilege is satisfied. It stands pat, as it always has.

There are two sides to every question. Yes, and there are two sides to a sheet of fly paper, but it makes a mighty big difference which side the fly chooses. There are two sides to the great political and economical problems of today—Wall Street, which has already got 40 per cent of the farmers, and taken their farms, with a mortgage of fourteen billion on the 60 per cent remaining, is the sticky side. The other side is organization and unity between the farmers and the industrial workers. Which side do you prefer?—American Federation of Farmers.

Three things are worth while—time, intelligence and the earth you stand on. You can't buy intelligence, you can't buy or bribe time as it flies past you. But you can buy the earth you stand on. Therefore, be an owner of real estate.—Arthur Brisbane.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

By Thos. F. Flaherty,

Editor, The Union Postal Clerk, Official Organ of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

President Coolidge's veto of the postal pay bill was a grievous wrong against a practically helpless group of workers whose employers—the American people—had signally and with scarcely a dissenting voice approved the legislation.

He added insult to this injury by making a grotesque political play to placate the postal workers and curry their favor by announcing his willingness to sign a new pay bill—one scientifically drawn to meet his wishes.

The President insults the intelligence of the postal workers by his implication that only with his consent can they secure their just dues—an adequate pay standard. He seemingly forgets that Congress, acting as the direct representatives of the owners of the service, almost unanimously agreed upon the necessity for higher postal pay rate. The House, on June 6, and the Senate, on May 28, voted with but six and three nay votes, respectively, for Senate Bill 1898.

The President, exercising his right, vetoed the bill. The veto message is now before Congress awaiting action in December. We can not believe the Congress will recede from its position because of the President's opposition. We confidently look to see the veto overridden by substantially the same vote the bill received upon its original passage.

If the President has any genuine regard for the postal workers he should maintain a hand's-off policy until there is a vote on his veto. Having temporarily defeated our wage aims, he should not be too relentless in his desire to impose his will on the more or less helpless postal workers.

We are at least entitled to a clear chance for the last big effort—a veto-message vote. Mr. Coolidge is making it more difficult for us by his vague gesture and a belated show of interest.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

The California League of Women Voters sent a delegation to political party conventions in Sacramento to ask that the following planks be included in the party platforms of the State:

We favor the prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment so that the Federal Government may have the right to enact laws to protect the childhood of America.

We favor adequate support of public education so that every child in California, whether he lives in the congested areas of our great cities or in the sparsely populated districts, may have an equal educational opportunity. We also favor adequate support of adult education so that educational opportunities may be available to those deprived of such opportunities in their youth and so that efficient Americanization work may be done among the foreign born.

We favor adequate support of the Child Hygiene Bureau and all other humanitarian bureaus and social agencies.

We favor an industrial institution for unfortunate women where they may be properly cared for and given a chance to rehabilitate themselves.

We favor protective legislation for women in industry and are unalterably opposed to any legislation prejudicial to women's labor laws or to social welfare legislation.

Land values without roads may not be more than \$20 an acre. The same land with good roads will readily sell for \$50 an acre. An average increased land value of 150 per cent proves the benefit of building roads.—Alabama Traveler.

Then why not take the increased land value to pay for the roads, instead of taxing for the purpose all sorts of property not so increased in value?—Courier, Fairhope, Alabama.

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PLEASE DREAM A MINUTE.

By Frank E. Wolfe.

(Written for International Labor News Service.)

A few days ago a man flew from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast.

The flight was made in the course of one day, and nearly all in the daylight.

Heavy headwinds and dangerous crosswinds, fogs and rains hindered and checked his progress yet he made it.

The flyer ate two meals that day—one in New York, the other in California.

The same day a Frenchman broke the world's speed record by flying 331 miles per hour.

A few years ago the Wright Brothers were hopping off the ground at Kittyhawk and wondering if they were going to get the machine they had evolved to make a sustained flight.

A few years hence we shall be able to make the coast to coast flight in half the time that Maughan consumed.

A little later we shall see that effort again eclipsed by land machines doubling the speed and adding more certainty and absolute safety.

In other words, with utmost ease, comfort and safety, passengers will make the journey from coast to coast in a few hours and they will not leave the surface of the earth.

They will skim over roads as smooth as plate glass, pleasingly colored and heated or cooled as weather conditions may require.

Collisions or accidents will be made impossible and perfect outside control will be possible.

Pilots and passengers will sit in roomy luxurious cars, surrounded by every convenience. They will be able to scrutinize every inch of the roadway ahead of them a hundred miles, and back of them if they wish.

The quiet of the interior of their cars will enable them to enjoy the music of an opera being sung in Europe and to watch the scene and the action of the stage where it is sung.

People will be in communication with their friends and relatives at great distances. They will see them and speak softly to them and they will be seen and receive replies.

Dreaming? Yes, dreaming a dream of day after tomorrow and it will "come true."

One could elaborate endlessly on the coming of the inventions that will make this possible and not go far astray.

Power, a new super power, will do all this. It will revolutionize the whole world and do it quickly. It will do more in five years than the discovery of steam did in the past hundred.

You are invited to sit with us and think for five minutes about what has happened by way of mechanical inventions and electric devices in the past 50 years—that is if we can spare that much time from the baseball score and the thrilling adventures of Mutt and Gump.

LIBRARY WORKERS NEEDED.

Young women who wish to enter the library profession are offered an opportunity to do so by the State Civil Service Commission, which is to give examinations during the month of October for positions in the California State Library. Salaries range from \$70 to \$90 for persons with no library experience or training, and from \$95 to \$150 for college graduates or graduates of a recognized library training school. Full information concerning the examinations may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, California.

Taxing land values and exempting improvements is the only way out of our industrial difficulties.—Senator Ferris, Michigan.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Postal Clerks' Union denounces Coolidge's Labor Day speech as inconsistent with pay raise veto.

American Woolen Company passes dividend on common stock.

Building boom this year greatest in history, says Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

More than one hundred silk strike pickets arrested in Paterson, N. J.

President-elect Calles of Mexico meets representatives of German labor unions in Berlin.

Belgium begins military evacuation of Ruhr under Dawes plan.

German industries said to be seeking huge loans in United States.

Connecticut Federation of Labor endorses La Follette-Wheeler ticket.

Seven bankers indicted in South Dakota in connection with bank failures.

British Trade Union Congress urges world solidarity of labor in interest of peace.

Unpaid teachers in schools of Sonora, Mexico, strike.

Reading Railway increases working time in car shops.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover sees fish famine unless fish are conserved.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin suspends Sheriff for not acting against Ku Klux Klan.

Metal workers in Austria, numbering 100,000, vote to strike.

Two workers killed by explosion on oil barge at Bayonne, N. J.

President Coolidge charges plot to destroy safeguards of liberty by limiting Supreme Court jurisdiction.

New York State Department of Labor reports forces still reduced in textile industry.

President of Chili resigns and military commander takes control.

Government crop report shows gain in wheat and decline in corn during August.

Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering 14-year-old Chicago boy.

Republicans carry Maine election.

Frosts reported from Northwestern states.

Alexander Pope, artist, dies at wheel of his automobile.

President Coolidge greets world flyers in Washington.

Rubber tire production near highest point of year; wages of rubber workers stationary.

Premier Herriot of France plans to make war on profiteers, cut army bill and raise pay of Government workers.

West Virginia Federation of Labor endorses La Follette-Wheeler ticket.

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland tells American Chemical Society that new discoveries will make next war dwarf all others.

Seventeen killed in strike clash on Island of Kauai, Hawaii.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor refuses to endorse any Presidential candidate.

Senator La Follette declares Progressive ticket has even chance to beat Coolidge.

Loading of freight cars sets new high record for year.

A postage stamp sticks until it gets there. Imitate the postage stamp in your use of union-labeled goods.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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Single Copies, 5 cents

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 19, 1924

The new immigration law, which took effect July 1, practically stopped immigration the first two months of its existence, according to figures compiled by the immigration bureau.

Local investigators of playground and child delinquency records find and disclose a relationship between the two that is illuminative, says the Washington Post. A check-up of delinquency arrests over a two weeks' period shows that, of the 97 arrested, only one lived within three city blocks of a municipal playground. It is warranted assumption that children living close to playgrounds avail themselves of the opportunities so offered, and the fact that most of those arrested lived at a distance from such areas further warrants the deduction that remoteness of playgrounds makes for delinquency. This is in line with generally accepted conclusions that healthful play and recreation provide outlet for youthful energies without leading to vice and crime.

Rear-Admiral Rogers, retired, in addressing the Williamstown Institute of Politics, said: "I do not suppose the United States will ever desire to make war against any country before our continental population passes 200,000,000, but after that, if there remains any manhood in our mixed race of descendants, they will assuredly do so to keep their place in the world." Admiral Rogers is undoubtedly basing his prediction upon the premise that at that time we will find our population greater than the country is able to sustain and that it will be necessary to find an outlet at the expense of other people. He is, therefore, a believer in the Malthusian theory and has no faith in the idea that means of increased production will keep pace with the needs of increased population. There are many people who hold the same theory yet who lack the courage to give expression to their thoughts. That, however, does not furnish any reason for excitement over the approaching situation. Advancing intelligence and civilization will find a better way than war for solving our problems. Nevertheless it behooves those opposed to war to bend their energies in the direction of making war as nearly impossible as they can through understanding, reason and agreement. If Admiral Rogers shall succeed in bringing about a little more seriousness along this line his address will not have been without value.

Somebody is Lying!

This is the first time in the more than thirteen years that the Labor Clarion has been under its present management that we have in any way whatever referred to our contemporary, Organized Labor, in this city, and we only do so now because the editor of that publication has cast a reflection upon us by the publication in last week's issue of his paper of a story alleged to have been taken from a labor paper in Toledo, Ohio, in which it is plainly insinuated that the Labor Clarion has been guilty of an unethical and positively silly breach of newspaper practices. In the middle of the first page of his paper, in a box so that it would stand out conspicuously, the Editor of Organized Labor published the following last week:

NOT THIS PAPER

A San Francisco labor paper has lent its mailing list to a manufacturer of overalls in that city to advertise its product by circular letter. That's mighty poor business in the first place. The paper has ad space to sell. The overalls are union made, but, strange to relate, the printed matter does not bear the union label—and the editor is a printer! —Toledo (Ohio) Union.

(Editor's Note)

As the foregoing news item is being given the widest publicity, and in view of the fact that there are two labor papers published in San Francisco, we feel that, in justice to our subscribers and ourselves, it is up to us to announce that the San Francisco labor paper referred to is not "Organized Labor," the official journal of the San Francisco and State Building Trades Councils.

We presume that the manufacturer of overalls mentioned in the editorial clipped from the "Toledo Union" is Hamilton Carhartt, as some time ago that firm wanted to purchase advertising space on the front page of "Organized Labor," with the stipulation that the firm be furnished with a copy of the mailing list of "Organized Labor," which proposition was promptly and emphatically rejected by Mr. Cress Gannon, the manager of "Organized Labor."

During the twenty-five years that Mr. Gannon has been manager of "Organized Labor" he has never permitted an advertisement to appear on the front page of the paper, always reserving that space for news stories.

Throughout the quarter of a century that Mr. Gannon has been the manager of "Organized Labor" he has never permitted anyone to have access to the mailing list of "Organized Labor," which is really the membership list of the unions of the San Francisco and State Building Trades Councils.

The Labor Clarion never has permitted its mailing list to go out to anybody or any institution whatever, to say nothing of allowing such an absurd thing as permitting an advertiser to use it for the purpose of exploiting his goods. The Labor Clarion has advertising space for sale and it would be hurting its own business were it to allow a commercial concern to use its list for circularization of the subscribers. The thing is so silly that we are astonished that anyone with intelligence enough to be employed as editor of a newspaper should place any credence in such a falsehood.

The management of this paper had about the same experience with a lunatic at one time employed by the Hamilton-Carhartt people as is set forth in the story in Organized Labor last week, but why anyone should think we were foolish enough to yield to such a proposition is beyond our understanding. We never did anything of the kind, so that somebody is lying.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Prison terms will not adequately punish the conduct of the oil looters. Surely it will not constitute restitution. The greatest thing that can come out of the oil scandal, or as a result of it, will be a new morality in public office. Unless there is that, little will have been gained by punishing a few guilty individuals. There must be a renunciation of the whole principle involved in using public office and public trust for private gain and advancement. There must be a high dedication in public office.

The week beginning November 17 will be observed by the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the National Education Association as National Education Week. This will be the fifth annual observance of such a week. Particularly interesting in relation to the event this year is the fact that Monday, November 17, has been set aside as American Constitution Day. And it is a happy coincidence that the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labor will begin on the opening day of Education Week, November 17.

While astronomers, with powerful instruments of observation, watched and waited for some sign to confirm their theories, the planet Mars merely winked and sparkled as of yore, rebuking the earth for its presumption and, perhaps, telling us to devote our time and intelligence to problems of our own right here at home. We have not yet solved the riddle of governing ourselves in a satisfactory way, of bringing about justice and fairness and honesty on this planet of ours, and under such circumstances whether there is life and intelligence similar to our own on the planet Mars is not, after all, of any great importance so far as we are capable of judging at present. Unless something can be discovered there that our meager intelligence can make effective and profitable use of there is not much cause for regret over the failure of our scientific men to learn something new about our closest planetary neighbor. We have problems and troubles enough of our own without worrying about things so remote as Mars and others of the planetary system.

The labor movement is made up of individuals, each with a mind of his own and a conscience to be satisfied by his actions, and freedom to make his own choice in most all of the affairs of life. It is not an army where the rank and file must absolutely be subordinate to the officers and obey orders without asking why. Each member of a union is a free man, just as free and just as responsible as the officer and with just as much right to form and express his opinions as any other member. It is not surprising, therefore, that there are differences of opinion on nearly every question that comes up and that it is almost impossible to reach unanimity in any decision whatever. Free men must always find themselves in just that position in the labor movement and when there is harmony of action it must come because some members are willing to sacrifice their opinions and go in a direction they do not believe to be the right course purely in the interest of harmony and for the good of the organization as a whole. The labor movement has progressed under these conditions and it will continue to advance without taking away any of the rights of the individuals at present enjoyed.

WIT AT RANDOM

"My dear, where did your wonderful string of pearls come from? You don't mind my asking, do you?"

"Certainly not! They came from oysters."—Regiment (Paris).

There is something in heredity.

Mrs. Alice Longworth, daughter of the redoubtable "Teddy" Roosevelt, is reported as showing a good bit of the spirit of her father in the terse manner in which she describes persons, places and things. For instance: She was asked what she thought of President Coolidge.

"He is a very nice fellow," she is said to have replied, "only he was weaned on a pickle."

It was evening, and several callers were chatting in the parlor, when a patter of little feet was heard at the head of the stairs. Mrs. K— raised her hand for silence. "Hush! the children are going to deliver their good-night message," she said softly. "It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. They are so much nearer the Creator that we are, and they speak the love that is in their hearts never so fully as when night has come. Listen!"

There was a moment of tense silence, then:

"Mamma," came the message in a shrill whisper, "Willie found a bed-bug."—Exchange.

Speaking of railroads, here is this one.

A highbrow traveler at the St. Johnsbury station approached the Portland express, which was made up and ready to start.

"Is this train ready for occupancy?" he asked.

Trainman—"No, sir. This train goes to Concord, Whitefield and Portland."—The Caledonian Record of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"Now, tell me, what is the opposite of misery?"

"Happiness!" said the class in unison.

"And sadness?" she asked.

"Gladness."

"And the opposite of woe?"

"Giddap!" shouted the enthusiastic class.—Good Hardware.

"Miss Curlycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothing like that. I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's gone wrong now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blurb report we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."—Pittsburgh Sun.

Workmen were making repairs on the wires in a Norwood schoolhouse one Saturday, when a small boy wandered in.

"What you doin'?"

"Installing an electric switch," one of the workmen said.

The boy then volunteered: "I don't care. We've moved away, and I don't go to this school any more."—The Watchman-Examiner.

A clergyman tells the story of an Italian who brought his baby to him to be baptized.

"Now," he said, "you see you baptize heem right. Last time I tell you I wan my boy call 'Tom' you call heem Thomas. Thees time I want heem call 'Jack.' I no want you call heem Jack-ass!"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE MAN YOU ARE.

It isn't the man that you might have been

Had the chance been yours again,

Nor the prize you wanted but didn't win

That weighs in the measure of men.

No futile "if" or poltroon "because"

Can rowel your stock to par.

The world cares naught for what never was—

It judges by what you are.

It isn't the man that you hope to be,

If fortune and fate are kind,

That the chill, keen eyes of the world will see

In weighing your will and mind.

The years ahead are a chartless sea,

And tomorrow's a world away;

It isn't the man that you'd like to be,

But the man that you are today.

There's little worth in the phantom praise

Of a time that may never dawn,

And less in a vain regret for days

And deeds long buried and gone.

There's little time on this busy earth

To argue the why and how.

The game is yours if you prove your worth,

And prove it here and now!

—Ted Olsen in Forbes Magazine.

FORECASTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

Economic barometers are now prepared in various countries with a view to forecasting industrial booms and slumps. Just as the ordinary barometer warns us of the coming storm, and enables us to take proper precautions, so the economic barometer ought to warn the industrial world of forthcoming economic fluctuations. If this warning is heeded, it ought to be possible to avert some of the most serious evils of industrial unemployment.

A recent study of the International Labor Office submitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, contains a careful examination of the methods by which economic fluctuations are regularly observed in certain countries with a view to foreseeing industrial unemployment.

The scientific treatment of statistics, for the purpose of assisting in the prediction of future conditions, has been greatest in the United States, but has also developed in Great Britain and to a certain extent on the Continent of Europe.

The severity of economic fluctuations, with resulting periods of acute unemployment, is due in part to lack of adequate foresight. If the power of forecasting with reasonable accuracy is facilitated, variations in economic prosperity are likely to be less marked.

If a forecast is made that a period of rising prices is ending and a fall is probable, then producers will diminish their output early. When prices fall the glut on the market will be less than if there had been no warning of an approaching change in the movement of prices, and the fall of prices is likely to be less. In consequence the check on production, caused by the fall in prices, will be less severe. The more accurate and complete the information available for making forecasts and the greater the number of people who act in accordance with that information, the steadier will be the course of economic life.

Bluebeard smiled as he opened the closet door and saw the bodies of his former wives hanging by their gory tresses. Then he snarled as he took a look at his next prospective victim.

"Curses!" he screamed. "She's got her hair bobbed!"—American Legion Weekly.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The Sacramento city board of education has installed a printing plant in the technical high school of that city. The installation of this plant caused considerable comment and worry on the part of the employing printers of Sacramento. Through the combined effort of the unions and the employers and with the help of Representative Donovan of the I. T. U., all matters were satisfactorily adjusted. The school authorities guaranteed that no work would be done in the new plant that was now going to the commercial plants of the city, which seemed the fear of the employers.

James D. Roantree, for many years secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade and the Franklin Printing Trades Association of this city, passed to his last reward Monday, September 15th, and was buried Thursday of this week. Mr. Roantree, in the nature of his duties as secretary, had come in contact with officers and committees of the union, and while it was not always possible to agree with his views and arguments, yet he was always courteous and gentlemanly in his manner. During all negotiations he fought the battles of the employers in an able and fearless manner, yet withal in fairness to the employees. He was a member of the late board of arbitration and in that case did his utmost to protect the interests of those by whom he was employed. He was not, as commonly supposed, the enemy of the employees, but a valiant employee himself, and many times proved the friend of the printers.

A card from Mrs. Louise Lehman states that she is greatly enjoying a tour of Southern California with friends.

Representative Eugene Donovan was a caller in this city during the week and departed for points south, where he had orders to call in an advisory capacity.

G. A. Sheridan, one of No. 21's delegates to Toronto, has returned and is again at work on the Call.

T. L. Higuera has drawn his traveler and departed for Seattle and other Northwestern points.

S. Katz, who left this city for Pasadena several months ago, has returned to the city by the Golden Gate.

Representative Donovan announced while in the city that he had recently squared up existing differences between the union and the management of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette, and that hereafter the Gazette will be strictly union. The paper had been out of the fold for four and one-half years. A new scale is being negotiated in that city and peace will reign henceforth.

Al Worthing, who has been spending a few weeks in San Mateo, is again in the city and employed at Schwabacher-Frey's.

Robert Fry deposited a Miles City, Mont., card during the week.

A. B. Crackbon, for several years in Oakland, has deposited his card on this side of the bay and is seeking work in the job stores.

Malcolm Reeves, the proprietor of Reeves Publishing House on Sansome street, and family have returned from a tour of Southern California.

Albert S. Winchester, writing from Southern California, announces he has removed from Los Angeles to 338 E. 7th street, Long Beach. He further announces that on July 11th he was struck by an auto driven by a railroad man, which caused numerous contusions of the scalp and severe body bruises. And then he winds up his note with these words: "Rah for Bob La Follette."

Alfie Moore, well known to all the boys on the Pacific coast, breezed into town one day this week, tired and broke, but smiling as usual. Alfie, accompanied by son and a couple of other boys,

made the trip overland from the East in the family auto, which for lack of gasoline and pontoons was left across the bay, according to "Sheik" Curtis of the Chronicle.

Advance information has it that Anthony Bihn, well known in this section, accompanied by S. H. Morgan, are en route to the coast. Their travelers, dated at Pueblo, were received by mail.

The Kohnke Printing Co., has completed removal of its office to its new home, built especially for it at the corner of California and Kearny streets. The growing business necessitated new and more modern rooms and upon their removal added considerable new equipment, among which was a Ludlow type caster.

Readers of these columns will greatly miss the items of L. L. Heagney, Herald chapel, due to the fact that Mr. Heagney is no longer connected with the Herald. Reduction in the force caused Mr. Heagney to look for employment elsewhere.

W. M. Davy, formerly skipper on the Chronicle and Herald, and lately mechanical superintendent of the Herald, has been given the position of foreman of the new labor daily in Oakland and will assume his new duties at once. While we are loath to lose so good a member as Mr. Davy from our ranks, we wish him well in his new position across the bay.

Chas. More, operator at Brunt's, has returned from a five weeks' motor trip that took him through Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Northern California. The outstanding points of interest were: In California, Mojave Desert; in Arizona Grand Canyon; in Colorado, Box Canyon of Ouray, Monarch Pass, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods and Union Printers Home; in Utah, Great Salt Lake; in Idaho, Hansen Bridge, Snake River and Shoshone Falls; in Oregon, Columbia River Highway. No city was passed through on the trip that can begin to compare with San Francisco.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benze.

Owing to a disagreement of the board of directors of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society as to what constitutes a valid two-thirds vote, the election held Wednesday, September 10th, relating to an amendment to the section of the by-laws regulating the loan fund, was declared void and a new ballot will be taken on Tuesday, September 30th.

E. H. O'Donnel, after a prolonged celebration taking in Admission Day and Defense Day, returned to work the first part of the week. O'Dee says he feels much refreshed from his vacation, but does not anticipate another one for some time to come.

W. A. Smith is back directing the movement of the windjammers and more modern types of ships through the sheet after a three weeks' rest. "Smitty" says he was just looking around and doing nothing in particular; only he hinted that "loafing" was more profitable at times than the printing business.

Sid Tiers fell into the hands of an energetic and silver-tongued salesman, with the result that he now has a gas car on his hands instead of the home it was reported he was going to purchase with the "gift" he received. But, then, Sid avers as how the Studebaker is as important as the home and he will own both before many years pass.

J. C. Collins is back from his jaunt to Aetna Springs. Johnny reports the resort is a wonderful place and that he and Mrs. Collins enjoyed every minute of their stay; only one bad feature spoiled the visit: they had to leave before they expected to do so, as the Springs closed on the 15th.

Did you hear the latest by the Chronicle joker, Andy Ward? No? Well listen: The Board of

Public Works has condemned the new Chronicle building. We bit—Why? Because it is a paper house. Get it? All right, laugh.

"Red" Aro, Chronicle apprentice, appeared Monday evening minus the auburn chin adornment which has been a source of both pride and annoyance to its owner—pride because it gave "Red" a feeling of approaching manhood, with the consequent increase in scale; annoyance because it had begun to assume such length that he rubbed the cuticle from his fingers whenever he stroked his chin. "Besides," said Aro, "it was beginning to bear too striking a resemblance to 'Doc' Harriman's."

Hugh McL. Porter (of the Sunset chapel) and Jack Noble, two old timers, met the other day for the first time in thirty-five years. As young men they worked in Oakland—Porter on the

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Times and Noble on the Tribune. In the year of 1889, when the convention was held in Denver, Noble left Oakland along with Delegate Willis, who has since died. A week later Porter arrived in Denver, and they became room-mates. A peculiar part of this story was mentioned by Porter, who has a wonderful memory for dates and facts, about Noble being out with a bunch of delegates celebrating, when he brought Secretary of the International Bramwood to the room. Porter, a little later went back to Oakland, and Noble worked his way across the continent and into Canada. Several printers' names were mentioned, of which a great many have gone to the great beyond.

"SHOULD OIL ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT."

By J. M. Baer.

If Fall, Forbes and Doheny had stolen a loaf of bread for a starving family, they would be in jail.

But Fall got \$100,000 and gave away a valuable oil reserve—Teapot Dome—to a wealthy oil magnate and he is still at large.

Forbes and his gang are charged with robbing the veterans who loyally sacrificed limb and body to preserve our nation and he is still out of jail.

Fall, Doheny and Daugherty have many charges against them, any one of which would place the average citizen behind the bars for a long term of years. Why are they out of jail?

Will the voters if this country forget the graft and corruption? Will they vote for men who fail to enforce law and put criminals in the penitentiary?

We believe they will not. They will vote for La Follette and Wheeler, the two public servants who exposed the grafters and their corruption. These two statesmen began the job of cleaning up Washington. Let them finish it!

LABOR MARKET BULLETIN.

The State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson, on September 17th issued the first number of the California Labor Market Bulletin. This bulletin is based upon data gathered jointly by the California Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

"This bulletin," said the Labor Commissioner, "is intended to fill the need for a regular and continuous index of business and industrial conditions throughout the State of California. Changes in the number of employed workers and in the total amount of the weekly pay roll reflect best the changes in the industrial situation and the Labor Market Bulletin is intended to show these changes every month."

The Labor Market Bulletin just issued shows employment and wage statistics for thirty-five separate industries and for nine groups of industries. Six groups of industries show the following percentage decreases in the number of employed during the month of August, 1924, compared with the month of May, 1924: Chemicals, oils and paints, 26.7 per cent; clothing, millinery and laundrying, 10.5 per cent; wood manufacture, 9.9 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 9.0 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 4.7 per cent; miscellaneous industries, 2.5 per cent.

During the same period, between May and August, 1924, printing and paper goods industries showed an increase of 14.9 per cent in the total of employed workers; while the food, beverages and tobacco industries showed an increase of 52.3 per cent in the number of workers. The leather and rubber goods industries show no change in volume of employment.

Considering all industries, there has been an increase of about three per cent in the number of employed in August, 1924, compared with May, 1924. However, the Labor Market Bulletin

shows a decrease of a little over one per cent in the number of employed in all industries in August, 1924, compared with July, 1924.

Little Lucy (to guest)—Do you like that cake, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown—Yes, dear, very much.

"That's funny, 'cause mother said you haven't any taste."—London Tit-Bits.

"How do find marriage?"

"During courtship I talked and she listened. After marriage she talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen."—Dorfbarrier (Berlin).

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 12, 1924.

Meeting called to order by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Street Carmen—Ray Yturriaga, vice B. Doyle. From Stereotypers No. 29—G. Durning, W. Reno. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Knights of Columbus Evening School, announcing the opening of its free evening night school for World War Veterans, and for others at a moderate fee for tuition. From the California League of Women Voters, urging a large registration for the coming election in November.

Referred to Promotional League—From Molders' Union, pledging \$5 per month to the League. From Federal Employees, endorsing the candidacy of Delegate Naughton for Field Secretary of the League.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Educational Conference for Amendment No. 37, calling attention to the proposed charter amendment and requesting Council to reiterate its former position with relation to the present school law.

Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 115—The Co-operative Meat Company has paid the third dividend of \$7. Grocery Clerks—The Jenny Wren, Piggly Wiggly and Skaggs' chain stores are unfair to the Grocery Clerks' Union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted its report on the hearings of the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors relative to the proposed charter amendments.

Moved, to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to hold a public hearing on the school amendments; motion carried.

Nominations—For Delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Delegate Mooney and Sister Marguerite Finkenbinder were nominated. Moved that nominations be closed; carried.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the Casino Theatre; motion carried.

Receipts—\$409.86. **Expenses**—\$378.36.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

HAVE PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

In urging medical men to issue health suggestions to the public on Defense Day, Secretary of War Weeks declared that "statistics show that about one-half of our population is sub-normal," and the country suffers annually a loss of \$1,500,000,000 by preventable illness and curable defects of its citizens.

"The draft statistics show that 46.8 per cent of the 2,750,000 whose medical records were complete were defective," the secretary said.

"It is conservatively estimated that preventable illness and curable physical defects cause an annual industrial loss of at least \$1,500,000,000 per year. An appraisal can not be made of the distress and suffering involved.

"It may be too late for any constructive action on a nation-wide scale to eradicate the physical weakness of the present generation, but it is certainly not too late to prevent the oncoming generation from developing similar defects."

CASINO THEATRE UNFAIR.

The Casino Theatre at Mason and Ellis streets, and its company of actors, have been placed on the "Unfair List" by the San Francisco Labor Council. When, a couple of years ago, the actors had troubles with the Eastern managers, the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, composed of the unions of Musicians, Stage Employees, Moving Picture Operators, Bill Posters, Outside Advertisers and Janitors, held special meetings and made complete preparations to give the actors their united support. It was resolved at that time that unless the terms of the actors, which were then being discussed in New York, were agreed to, that every musician, stage employee, moving picture operator, janitor and every employee of every house opposing the actors would be "called out." When, recently, the Equity controversy was again discussed, a like action was contemplated by the Theatrical Federation, and every member was ready to stand by them.

Those who always had their doubts had predicted that the future would tell whether the actors could be depended upon to help others when the "testing time" came. It has come. The actors have been tried and "found wanting." In the Casino Theatre in San Francisco a company of actors are operating the theatre without one single union stage employee, musician, or janitor. They dare to advertise that they are one hundred per cent union, a statement officially denied by the San Francisco Labor Council. Their home office has been complained to in vain. On the contrary, that office justifies the unfair actions of their San Francisco members. And these people and their organization are connected with the American Federation of Labor. Every union man and woman in this city is requested to take particular notice of this unfair competition. The Casino Theatre and its company of actors are officially declared, by the San Francisco Labor Council, who investigated the conditions thoroughly, to be unworthy of patronage. Their actions are unfair to the many theatres that are employing union men and women, and paying fair wages, and living up to union conditions. The unions of San Francisco are earnestly requested to take such action as will be found most effective in this Casino Theatre antagonistic attitude toward organized labor, and to place a fine on any member caught going into the place. The well-known G. M. Anderson (Broncho Billy) is universally recognized as the owner and manager of the Casino Theatre, although it is said that the property stands in the name of one of his family. "An injury to one is the concern of all." If the union men and women will stand together as valiantly as they marched on Labor Day, the Casino Theatre non-union outfit will fade out of the picture into a deserved oblivion.

PAY ROLLS ARE LOWER.

Factory pay rolls in New York were \$500,000 a week less in July than in June, according to the State Department of Labor. July was the fourth successive month of contracting pay rolls. A part of the decline might be ascribed to the usual summer vacations and the slowing up of production and earnings because of the Saturday half-holiday, said Industrial Commissioner Shientag. "The fact remains, however, that weekly pay rolls are \$6,000,000 lower than they were in July of last year, when the summer let-down was in effect the same as now."

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WHAT CAN WORKERS' EDUCATION DO FOR WORKING WOMEN?

By Fannie M. Cohn,

Executive Secretary, Educational Committee, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

What can workers' education do for working women? To many this will seem a queer question. Why single out the working woman? Is not the labor movement composed of both men and women? Is not its latest activity—workers' education—to be concerned with the problems and welfare of both sexes? Superficially, it will seem that this question is very well founded. Nothing but truth is necessary to answer it.

The problem of the women employed in our industries, one of the most perplexing problems before us, must be met squarely and with open-mindedness. By dodging it we will never solve it. It is too complicated for an easy-going answer. The first step, and most necessary one, in solving a complicated problem is to admit that it exists. Workers' education can help us both to discover what the real problem of women in industry is and to find its solution.

The immensity of the whole problem is expressed in the following extract from the plan formulated by the conference of representatives of the international unions called by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to consider organization among working women: "The figures of the 1920 census show that there were approximately 3,500,000 women in gainful pursuits engaged in industry while the number of women belonging to trade unions was about 200,000."

The industrial revolution which freed the woman who was confined to her home duties and widened her scope of activities was the source of this problem. She penetrated almost every industry, but only in a few industries did she come in as a craftsman. She came there as a worker, subordinate to the men. The working men looked suspiciously upon the invasion of the army of working women into industries upon which they depended for their livelihood. They feared women's competition. Their defense against the new invader was either to shut her out of industry or to give her a subordinate position and allow the employer to exploit her. In this respect men were not far-sighted enough to realize that the problem of the working woman is their problem; that by keeping her out of their unions they did not keep her out of the industry; that this exclusion would never solve the problem.

The aim of workers' education is to interest the workers to study their problems. Until recently, individuals and groups outside of the labor movement were more interested in studying the trade union movement, its policies and problems, than was the trade union membership. When the working man begins to study woman's place in the labor movement and in industry, he will learn facts about the character and psychology of women which he will have to admit he did not know before. He will also learn that though woman is temporarily in industry, women as a group are permanent. He will learn that it has become an established fact that each time a woman leaves industry three come to take her place. Then he will realize that woman has come without experience as participator in the life of social institutions, but that if women of the present generation are encouraged to accumulate experience they will transmit it to women of the next generation.

The organization of the working women must be approached psychologically and intellectually as well as economically. The working man will soon learn that the active participation of women in the trade union will be of advantage to both sexes and to society as a whole, because women will bring to the trade union their human touch

and feminine endurance. Women will bring that freshness, earnestness and optimism which animates the entrance of any new group into a social movement.

Women with their practical minds will soon learn that while the driving force of the labor movement is idealistic, the approach will have to be realistic. Women, too, by studying the labor movement will learn that what is necessary for women is to take advantage of their membership in trade unions and to assert themselves by participating in the activities of the unions, and by urging that an attempt be made to organize the millions of women employed in industry.

Working men and women will learn together that the low wages of working women is the cause of lack of organization among them, and that it has also the effect of frightening men who believe that women's entrance into their industry will tend to lower the standard of living. They will also learn that the old prejudice which influenced men to exclude women from industry on sex grounds is changing to fear of women's inferior position which may tend to lower the standard of living. They will also learn that the conflict existing between men and women workers is in the last analysis an economic problem. It narrows down to a wage problem. Working women will learn that the cry of equal pay for equal work is meaningless unless woman, too, has the power of trade union organization to back it up.

Until now, trade unions have been men's organizations. This is due to the fact that men were the originators and organizers and still are the administrators of workers' organizations. To continue the old outcry of the impossibility of organizing women will not solve this problem. Instead, men and women trade unionists will have to make a joint effort to enlighten the unorganized women on the need of organization by carrying on an educational campaign amongst them and by enlisting the co-operation of men members of the trade unions. To achieve the organization of women it will be necessary to make a

study of women in industry, of their length of employment, the conditions under which they work, and most important of all, of their psychology.

Now that we are celebrating Labor Day, the symbol of the solidarity of the organized workers of our country, it behooves us to reflect upon the many vexing problems with which we are confronted. Never should we lose sight of the fact that one of these problems is the organization of working women into trade unions. In this, workers' education can be of great assistance to us.

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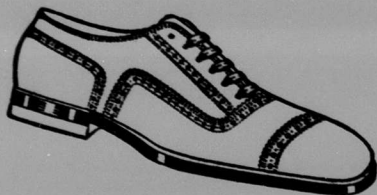
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James Carney of the marine engineers, Allan McCulloch of the marine engineers, James Tracy of the laborers.

A benefit dance is to be given by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union in Eagles' Hall, on Golden Gate avenue on the evening of Wednesday, September 24th. Arrangements for the affair have been completed and all indications point to a most successful entertainment. Those who can attend should do so in order to help this organization in its struggle against the so-called American Plan of the waterfront employers.

William A. Granfield took his family to the Russian river country the first of the week for a short vacation. He also took an ice box with him which he says is to be used for the purpose of keeping milk cool for the baby.

Terminating a lockout of about four years, the Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette has again come into the union fold, according to a report received from Eugene Donovan, International Typographical Union representative, formerly a delegate to the Labor Council, who effected the settlement. The signing up of the Gazette accomplishes the cleaning up of one of the "bad" spots in the Southwest, and is heralded as a great victory for

the cause of unionism, for it sounds the death-knell of the open shoppers in Phoenix.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80 of San Francisco will hold its annual picnic next Saturday, September 20th, at Neptune Beach, Alameda. Four valuable gate prizes will be given away, and there will be races for adults and children. Tickets are 25 cents which gives admission to the park as well as free rides and dancing.

To serve as honorary chairman of the annual entertainment and ball of the Municipal Railway employees, Fred Boeken, superintendent of the railway has been named. The ball will be held in the Civic Auditorium on November 29th. Other members serving upon the executive committee are Eugene Clisbee, Benjamin H. Roberts and Thomas A. Cox. Thomas G. Miller has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements and Frank B. Halling floor manager.

The installation of machinery in the glass-blowing industry in California will force revision of the State law relating to occupational injuries. With the introduction of the piece system and speeding up the field for these injuries has been widened. Trade unionists will be asked to suggest proper amendments.

FREE EXAMINATION.

A health center for the purpose of enabling men and women to check up their physical condition was opened Friday in the Labor Temple under the direction of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.

Scientists say that ten to fifteen years can be added to the life of the average working man if he will take proper care of his body and correct in time any impairment of function.

Two out of every 100 men and women have tuberculosis, according to statistics of the Census Bureau. That means that in a union of 1000 members there are probably twenty persons who may have the disease.

If the disease is taken in its early state, there is every chance for a complete recovery. If the symptoms are neglected there is little hope.

The heaviest death rate from the disease in San Francisco is found among men between the ages of 30 and 39, with a large death rate between the ages of 40-49. It is a workers' disease.

You are invited to visit the center for information even though you do not contemplate an examination.

DOING WHAT YOU DISLIKE.

Baseball has greatly increased the average boy's knowledge of mathematics. A more probable explanation is that this lad is not interested in mathematics for the very simple reason that he is "not cut out for it." There is such a thing as having no "arithmetical sense"—just as some people never can learn to play cards, not having "card sense." As long as the boy is reasonably bright in other studies, don't worry too much if he is backward at arithmetic. Chances are, when he strikes out in the world for himself, he will follow the line of work he likes best. And, not being "good at figures," he'll hire someone to do his figuring for him—possibly the schoolmate who stands at the head of the arithmetic class. Real education is mental training, rather than filling the brain with facts like pouring water into a jug with a funnel. It is important to know things. But it is more important to know where to look for and find knowledge when needed. The world is full of star mathematicians anxious to work for \$35 a week, the same as every poor-house has several good fiddlers. So it goes with other studies.—Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Times-Leader.

The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen fraternity, and its method is by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.—Samuel Gompers.

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